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From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The Palsied Heart.

"My heart beat not, it fell not then."
Montgomery.

(Concluded.)

It was many months after the wreck of his domestic happiness that Mr. Howard was nominated for a member of Congress. He asked Helen's opinion on the subject, and it met her warm approbation.

"I believe you to be a patriot in the best sense of the term," said she—"and should you be elected, you may do your country much good. I know that you are above being influenced by narrow and selfish party views, and your principles and talents must command respect, and exert a beneficial influence. I hope you will prove the successful candidate."

Flattering as this answer was to Mr. Howard's vanity as a man, it wrung his heart as a husband. Some two or three years before, his name had been mentioned as a candidate for the state legislature, and it filled Helen with alarm. She entreated him not to engage in public business.

"Only think," said she, as she seated herself on his knee,—"only think how many long weeks you may be from home! How could I live so long without seeing you?—and so many tedious miles between us! O, I should pine to a skeleton in your absence!"

Such *had been* her feelings,—but now, though the distance between them must be doubled, and doubled again, should he be called to Washington, and though his absence must be for months instead of weeks, the thought caused not the slightest agitation!—gave rise to not even a sigh!

In a softened voice, Mr. Howard said—"but how, my dear Helen, would you get along during my absence, should I be called away? Your cares must necessarily be greatly multiplied."

"The same good Providence," she replied, "that has hitherto guarded us will do so, I trust, to the end of my days. I feel no apprehension."

Mr. Howard's disquietude was in exact proportion to Helen's self possession but he could not endure to have it discovered—and he arose and left the room. Probably the pride of most men revolts from the expression of deep emotion: particularly when they are conscious that they have been in the wrong, and will not truly and thoroughly humble themselves to make the wrong right. Much as Mr Howard had done, this was the very thing he had left undone. He could be very kind—very attentive,—but he could not stoop to say—"I have been to blame; pray pardon me."

The election came on, and Mr. Howard *was* the successful candidate. He could not but be gratified by the honour thus conferred on him; yet the idea of leaving his wife, while her feelings were in their present state, caused him unutterable anxiety. He conjectured, too, that her health was less firm than formerly, though she made no complaint; indeed she would acknowledge no indisposition, even when he solicitously made inquiries on the subject.

Some time intervened between his election and the period when he was to take his seat in the national legislature; but it hastened away, and the hour for his departure for Washington was rapidly approaching. His apprehensions for Helen's health increased, as the time for him to leave her drew near. He had some cause for alarm. Her two brothers and a sister had fallen victims to consumption at a much earlier age than that at which she had arrived; and her mother had been taken away by the same unrelenting destroyer. Mr. Howard's anxiety became so great, that a week or two before he started on his journey, he requested Dr. Miller, the family physician to call as if by accident, and ascertain, if possible, whether Helen was really diseased or whether his fears were only the offspring of a distempered imagination.

The doctor did as he was requested to do. He called on Mrs. Howard, to see, as he said, how she was likely to bear so long a separation. After chatting with her for an hour on the common topics of the day, he made some *leading* remark concerning her health. She confessed, that as the cold weather came on, she felt some diminution of strength, and occasional pains in the chest; but nothing she added, "to interfere with my avocations, or to affect my spirits." With the freedom of an old friend, and familiar practitioner, the doctor took her hand, and found it hot and dry; he felt her pulse and they were considerably accelerated. He however, made no comment, and without any apparent uneasiness, remarked—

"Perhaps it is well Mr. Howard goes to Washington this winter. Such a *pattern* wife as you are, will of course be very domestic during his absence; and I doubt whether much exposure to our cold northern air would do you any good."

To Mr Howard the doctor made a report as favorable as his conscience would permit; but he confessed that Helen's symptoms were not just such as he could wish. Mr. Howard's look of deep distress led him to add—"but I hope much from her firmness of mind, and equanimity of spirits. And after all, I should probably think very lightly of her complaints, were not consumption the disease of her family."

The morning of his departure found the feelings of Mr. Howard all in a tumult. Vain had been his endeavours to detect in Helen, the slightest symptom of regret at their separation. She appeared only the noble and patriotic woman, thinking of her country's good; the lofty and independent minded wife, enjoying her husband's honours, but not leaning on him for support.

At the breakfast table, the feelings of Mr. Howard nearly overpowered him. To eat was impossible, and it was with difficulty he swallowed a cup of coffee.

"I shall write to you very—*very* often, Helen," said he abruptly. "You will not let *all* my letters remain unanswered?"

"Certainly not," Helen replied: "I can readily understand how anxious you will feel about the children."

Mr. Howard bit his lip to prevent a different expression of feeling—and after a silence of some length said—

"Will you promise me to take the best possible care of your own health?"

"Surely there is little need of exacting such a promise from a mother," answered Helen, "I feel that my life is of some value to my little ones,—and of course consider it a *duty* to do all I can to preserve it."

By thus referring to the children, both as the exclusive objects of his interest, and her own, Helen completely closed the lips of her husband, when he would have expressed tenderness to herself. Her dignity and reserve seemed to form a kind of magic circle around her, over which he found it impossible to pass. The kindness of her actions, and the unvarying coldness of her manner; her fondness in expressing her opinions, and her concealment of her feelings, kept Mr. Howard in a constant state of wonder and excitement; and gave rise to such conflicting emotions, and such contradictory thoughts, that one could not obtain utterance, ere its opposite had driven it away.

"Having the children with you," said Mr. Howard, while yet at the breakfast table—"you will feel less solitary than myself, separated from all I hold dear."

"You will not, and must not feel solitary," said Helen. "You must give yourself to your country, and in discharging your duties as a patriot and statesman, you will find enough to engross your heart. And beside, who can talk of solitude in the midst of Washington society!"

"'The mind is its own place,'" said Mr. Howard,—"and one may feel as solitary in a crowd as in a desert."

Both husband and wife now remained silent, and in a short time they were aroused by the horn of the stage coach sounding before the door. The table was deserted in an instant, and after showing the stage-waiter his baggage Mr. Howard returned to the parlour, and closed the door.

"The bitter moment has at length come," said he. "We must part! O, Helen—say that we part friends!"

"Friends!" reiterated Helen—in a voice as cheerful as she now ever spoke in—for the glad tone of earlier days had vanished together with the "wreathed smiles" that had accompanied it—"Friends!—surely we do!—and most sincerely do I wish you such success as will leave you nothing to ask."

There are moments in our lives when the most bitter wailings of grief, would be sweeter to the ear than the gladdest strains of music, and thus it was in the present instance with Mr. Howard. Helen's undisguised indifference, even at the moment of parting, wrung every fibre of his heart. With a look of intense feeling he turned to the children, and pressing them to his bosom, murmured a few fond farewell words to each. As he replaced the youngest on the carpet, Helen presented her hand. He took it without uttering a syllable, pressed it [illegible], and then darting from the house, threw himself in the coach, which the next moment rolled away.

It was toward the last part of November when Mr. Howard left home, and for a number of weeks there was no very marked change in Helen's [illegible]. She was really happier than she had been for many long months, for now she had to perform no heartless duties, had to pay no heartless attentions. A burden was removed from her mind. [illegible] was a very tender mother, and during her husband's absence, she resolved to forego society as much as possible, and devote herself to the comfort and education of her children, and to the culture of her own mind. She received three or four letters a week from Mr. Howard. They were full of interest, as he detailed all that he saw or heard, which could either entertain or instruct her. There was too, a peculiar kind of tenderness in them. Whenever his own feelings were the subject, he wrote like a timid lover, as if in doubt what he said would aid or injure his suit. In each letter he urged her to tell him every thing concerning herself and the children,—as the most trifling incidents,—even the prattle of the little one was full of interest to him.

Helen wrote often to Mr. Howard, and kept him well-informed as to all that was in progress amongst their friends and acquaintances; she told him all there was communicable about the children,—their health, their improvement, their fond and untiring questions about their father, and their impatience for his return, but of herself she said nothing, except to answer his direct inquiries for her health,—and this she did in the most indefinite manner possible. "She was as well as usual:" "her health was much the same," —or, "there was no essential change"—was the whole amount of the matter. She was truly ingenious in contriving to close her letters with due courtesy, and yet without any of that tenderness of expression which always precedes the signature of a wife, when writing to the husband she loves. In receiving and writing letters, in attending to her children, and in reading; in the occasional call of her circle of friends,—and in the frequent visits of her father and Dr. Miller, Helen's time passed away without weariness or discontent.

But though scarcely aware of it herself, Helen was much altered. Her strength had so gradually declined, that she was hardly sensible of its diminution, her flesh had wasted by such slow degrees, that she scarcely perceived it; and like all persons labouring under the same disease, she flattered herself that each day she was a little better than the last. Her friends laughed at her for pining on account of Mr. Howard's absence, and her father almost chid her on the same ground; but Dr. Miller looked on with deep solicitude and anxiety. Still, his hopes were at least as strong as his fears, until the beginning of February. At that period, Helen one day took a drive with the children when the air was very humid from the dissolving snow, and she took a severe cold. Its fatal effects were soon obvious. She was at once confined to her room. Still Helen herself was not alarmed, but calculated to be out again in a few days. It devolved on Dr. Miller to give the alarm to her father, he pronounced her to be in a hectic: and the father betrayed to his daughter the Doctor's opinion. At first it was a stunning blow to her; then she thought the Doctor unnecessarily alarmed; but the rememberance of her mother, her brothers, and her sister, rushed upon her mind, —she looked fairly at her own symptoms, and felt that her doom was sealed.

The confusion, the rush of thought and feeling, incident to the first shock, soon passed away, and Helen calmly set herself to examine her present position,—and, as the Scripture expresses it, "set her house in order," preparatory to the last great change. The first thing was to review her past life. Looking back from among the shadows of death which now surrounded her, how bright and cheerful appeared her youth, in the bosom of her father's family! how sunny and joyful the first years of her married life! how dark the clouds that had more recently overshadowed her! For this last, who was to blame? Her natural freedom from a self justifying spirit, together with the fearful thought, that she was soon to appear before her final Judge, disposed her to condemn herself. Still justice asserted her right, and Helen was conscious that to please her husband, and render him happy, had been the first object of her heart. Yet, notwithstanding this, she was willing to believe that she had often given him just cause for displeasure. With intense anxiety she reviewed the last year and a half, and asked herself, what she had done for his happiness, while her affection for him had been dormant. She could find no special neglect of duty of which to accuse herself,—yet the remembrance of duties heartlessly performed gave little satisfaction,—and to Helen the whole seemed a dark, and troubled, and guilty dream. Now that she was *awaking*, it left a most gloomy and painful impression on the mind.

And while she had, in this unfeeling manner, been discharging her conjugal duties, what had been Mr. Howard's deportment toward her? The prospect of her own approaching dissolution, produced on Helen's mind much the same effect that the death of her husband would have done. His increasing gentleness, his tenderness, his delicacy and forbearance,—which had hitherto remained entirely unfelt and unnoticed, came thronging on her memory,—and at once, the beloved of her youth, the idol of her early wedded life, was restored to her in all his perfection! Her heart swelled, and gushed forth in love, in gratitude, and in penitence. His recent letters were all brought forth, and re perused; and all those expressions of love and tenderness, that had before fallen as on a rock, caused her heart to thrill with emotion: "Ah," thought she, "how constant has that heart been to me, in spite of all my coldness, my heartless indifference, and sometimes, I fear my disdain!"

For the first time since Mr. Howard's departure from home, did Helen feel a pang on account of his absence, but now she felt her loneliness as in former days. How was she to endure the remainder of the tedious session of congress? Alas, would she still be an inhabitant of earth, when it should have come to a close!—But notwithstanding this re-awakened regret on account of her husband's absence,—and the awful solemnity of her situation, how sweet did she find it again to love—love with tenderness and ardour!—and with fervent gratitude did she raise her eyes and thoughts to Heaven, that her heart was aroused from its lethargy.

Helen's next letter to Mr. Howard was very different from those which had preceded it. She did not, indeed, express in direct terms her new-found love; but its spirit breathed in every line. Toward the close she mentioned having taken a severe cold, and gave some intimation of Dr. Miller's opinion as to the result. She subscribed herself—"your own truly grateful and affectionate Helen." This was the last letter she ever sent him, though not the last she wrote.

Joy and grief contended for the mastery in the heart of Mr. Howard as he read this epistle; joy—exquisite and unutterable that the affections of his wife were restored to him,—for he knew her too well to have a shadow of doubt respecting her sincerity,—and grief and alarm the most harrowing with regard to her health. He had stronger proof of her indisposition and debility than any expressions made use of in the letter. The tremulousness of the hand that had written it, was but too obvious. It was entirely different from Helen's neat and beautiful hand-writing, when in usual health. On the instant he wrote to Dr. Miller, to learn the worst he had to fear. Ten tedious days must pass before he could hope to receive an answer; for at that time the mails were conveyed in lumbering stage coaches, and to a heart wrecked by anxiety, they seemed to travel at a snail's pace.

When Dr. Miller's letter arrived, it more than confirmed Mr. Howard's worst apprehensions. The doctor had actually began to write before he received his friend's letter. It told him, that Helen was undoubtedly in a confirmed hectic, and that her life could not be protracted to many weeks;—and further, that if Mr. Howard wished to make certain of seeing her again, he had best not wait for the close of the session. It was a kind and sympathizing, but perfectly honest letter.

Mr. Howard's resolution was at once taken. He asked and obtained leave of absence from congress; and after the unavoidable intervention of one day from the receipt of the doctor's letter, he commenced his homeward journey. Ample time had he to reproach himself, and every body else, while seated in a coach, the horses attached to which seemed to him to be all the time in a leisurely walk. "Why had he trusted to Helen's account of her own health? Why had he been so inexcusably negligent as not sooner to have written to Dr. Miller? Why did the doctor wait till the last possible moment before writing to him? Why had not Mr Atwood informed him of his daughter's danger?" These, together with other thoughts, far more bitter and grievous were continually revolving in his mind.

With regard to Mr. Atwood and Dr. Miller, the fact was, that they both knew the frequency of Helen's letters to Mr. Howard, and had no idea of the degree of ignorance under which he laboured, else they would certainly have given him the truth.

Slow as Mr. Howard's progress was, compared with the present rate of locomotion, he at length reached the place of his residence in safety. He occupied the back seat of the mail coach, and as it drove up to the post office, he involuntarily drew himself back, dreading to read fatal news in the countenance of any acquaintance, who might, perchance, get a view of him. From his partial concealment he glanced around, and, among others, saw Dr. Miller at a few rods distance, coming toward the carriage. In his eagerness to read the doctor's face, he leaned a little forward, and their eyes met.

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the doctor, as he sprang to the side of the coach, —"thank Heaven, you have come!"

Mr. Howard actually gasped for breath and could with difficulty command voice to say—"then I am not too late?"

"No—no," said the doctor, "she yet lives?" and the coachman at that instant drawing up the reins, Dr. Miller took the seat at his side, and was driven to Mr. Howard's.

"Tell me," said Mr. Howard, as he alighted at his own door, and grasped his friend's hand—"what have I to hope? what have I to fear?"

The doctor shook his head. "The fever has made dreadful havoc with her strength," said he. "Within the last week, she has sunk rapidly. I sometimes feared that all would be over before you could reach us."

"Will she know me?" asked Mr Howard. "O, yes,—but she will hardly be able to speak to you. Since yesterday, she has spoken one word only at a time, and that in a whisper. But I must hasten to prepare her to meet you. I have sometimes thought that the hope of seeing you, has helped to keep her alive."

The doctor left the room, and Mr. Howard walked the floor, with sensations which the feeling heart may conceive, but which no one should attempt to describe. It seemed an age before Dr. Miller returned, but he came at length, and taking his friend's arm within his, to lead him to the chamber, said—

"Now compose yourself, my dear sir. Remember that Mrs. Howard is not in a situation to bear strong excitement."

Mr. Howard spoke not; but the doctor felt his whole frame tremble as he leaned on his arm. Helen's eyes were fastened on the door as it opened. They sparkled like diamonds, and her cheeks were like the rose. To the inexperienced eye, she might have appeared the picture of health, as she was of beauty. She made an effort to raise herself, but in vain; and by a forcible grasp of his arm, the doctor constrained Mr Howard to walk across the floor, instead of springing toward her. When he had led him quietly to the bed side, and had seen his wife's hands clasped in his, he left them.

What a world of joy and grief can the human heart endure at the same moment of time! How sweet yet how agonizing was this meeting! How did Helen drink in the words of love and tenderness that her husband murmured in her ear! how soothing were the kisses he imprinted on her fevered brow!—and how precious to *him* were the single words of whispered love, that fell from her quivering lips!—aye, a treasure to be the solace of years!

Beyond expectation, Helen lingered a week after Mr Howard's return; and he scarcely left her by day, or by night. For some time the children had been at Mr Atwood's, as the sight of them seemed too exciting in their mother's sinking state; but once, after their father's return, they were brought home, to give and to take, the last, fond, parting kiss. As the youngest child was taken from her, Helen looked at the father,—looked at the little ones, and then raised her tearful eyes to heaven. Words would have been useless, had she been able to utter them. Her face expressed far more than language could have done, and its meaning was engraven on her husband's soul. Two days after parting with her children, Helen breathed out her spirit, while her head reclined on the bosom of her husband, as peacefully and gently as an infant falls asleep in its mother's arms.

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In the solitude—the utter desolation that follows the last sad offices to a departed friend, nothing is so natural as to examine every relic they have left behind. Particularly do we love to touch and look at those things, which have not been removed from the position in which the lost one placed them. Above, and beyond all, is the value attached to any memoranda,—any diary, in which the thoughts and feelings of the departed have been last recorded.

One of Mr. Howard's first occupations, when left to himself, after the interment of his wife, was to examine the contents of her secretary and writing desk; the keys to which had been last turned by her own hand. He suffered not a scrip of paper that bore the mark of her pen, to pass unread. He found much that was interesting; much that was calculated to exalt his wife in his opinion, in respect to the qualities both of her head and her heart. In seaching the desk, he found in its most secret compartment, a large packet, carefully enveloped in white paper, and tied with a ribband. This he laid aside until he had examined all the loose, and apparently less important papers. This done, he took the chair which Helen used to occupy, and placing it at her table, he proceeded to open the packet. It contained all the letters he had written to his wife before their marriage; one, written by herself, to each of her children, to be handed to them at a future day,—and last of all, one to himself. This he opened with tremblingeagerness, and a throbbing heart. It was dated a few days later than the last he received from her while in Washington; but it was writtenat intervals, and with evident effort. The writing testified how weak and tremulous was the hand that guided the pen. It was as follow:—

My dear, dear Husband,—

The days of your own Helen are numbered, and almost finished. Yesterday I solemnly adjured Dr. Miller to tell me the worst of my case; and he says that a few weeks must finish my earthly course. And must we part!—forever,—and so soon!—The very morning of life scarcely past,—and yet I am summoned away! How shall I bear to leave my husband, and my children!

* * * * *

For many long months past, my heart has seemed as if congealed in my bosom, and in looking back all seems like a troubled dream. Have I been in a kind of sleep? Thank Heaven, I am now awake! —and my heart beats with fervent love and gratitude, though so soon to cease beating forever!

* * * * *

My dear husband, you were my idol. I lived only for you and myself. Happy —O, *how* happy in your love. I forgot the hand that "loaded me with benefits," —that showered blessings in such profusion upon me! I needed all the chastisement I have received, to arouse me from my forgetfulness and ingratitude. But O, what cause for humiliation, sorrow, and regret,—that, until my heartstrings were breaking, I should never think of consecrating myself to him who has done so much for me! Dearest husband, avoid my example as you would avoid the pangs of remorse,—and perhaps, final destruction.

* * * * *

I have been a source of great unhappiness to you, my dear husband, ever since we were united. Had you found a wife free from such defects as I unfortunately had, how happy had you been! My only consolation is, that it was my sincere and constant wish to please you, however far I came short of it. O, forgive me, for every pang I ever cost you,—and think of me with kindness and lenity, when my many imperfections can trouble you no more!

* * *

Dr. Miller came in, and caught me in the act of writing,—and he peremptorily forbids it. But how can I entirely refrain? Perhaps I may never speak to you again,—and I think it will be a consolation to you to receive a letter as from the grave of her you have loved so faithfully. At least, it is a comfort to me to write, and tell you, again and again, of the love and gratitude thatswell my heart. I think of you, and pray for you, and the dear children all the time.

* * * * *

I know I need not enjoin it on you, my dearest husband, to be kind to my father, and to consider him, during life, as a parent. It is very touching too see him now. He retains his wanted self command, but looks heart-broken at the prospect of losing his last remaining child. O, strive to console him in his utter loneliness! May he be sustained by Almighty strength. Ah, how unworthy am I of his love and regret!—

* * * * *

Permit me to request, dearest, that you will *praise* the children when they do well. The human heart needs commendation for its encouragement in the path of rectitude; and we have the example of our blessed Saviour, and his inspired apostles, to warrant its usefulness and propriety. May I further request, that you leave them not *too* much to the care and instruction of others. No one, like yourself, can train them up to virtue and piety.

* * * * *

To-day I have been thinking of our parting in November. It came fresh to my memory, as an unheeded sound will return on the ear. The rememberance of your look of anguish, when about leaving us, wrings my heart with sorrow and regret. How could I be so unfeeling then? Forgive me, O, forgive me, dearest husband!

* * * * *

"The shadows lengthen as my sun declines." My heart, at times, sinks in my bosom like lead. When the paroxysms of fever pass away, a most distressing lassitude follows. O, that you were with me! O, that I might be permitted to breathe my last breath on your kind and affectionate bosom! But if it is otherwise ordered, thy will, O Father, be done!

* * *

Dear husband, we shall meet again! Beyond the grave all looks bright and glorious. *Here*, the shadows of death rests upon every thing. However good, however beautiful, however precious anything may be, that fearful shade is by, to blast and destroy. But *there* is life!—life in unfading vigour, and bloom, and purity! You must—you will give your heart to the gracious Redeemer, that you may be made "meet to partake of the inheritance of the saints in light," and then in what blessedness shall we meet, to part no more—forever! Precious, cheering, sustaining thought!

* * * * *

My fluttering heart, my trembling hand, and the irregular characters that I trace, admonish me that what I do, must be done quickly. Once more, dearest husband, permit me to express to you the deep, the ardent, the fathomless love I bear you. O that I could yet once again gaze on your face, with a long—long look of love and gratitude! O, that I could hear you pronounce my full forgiveness.

* * *

Were it not for parting with you, the dear children, and my father, I should feel no shrinking from death. O, supply a mother's place to those helpless ones. To you I commend them. To God I commend both them and you.

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The letter ended thus abruptly. No doubt Helen had hoped to write more, but her strength failed. Had the heart of Mr Howard been capable of deeper love and regret, or more bitter self-upbraiding, than it already knew, this effusion from that warm, affectionate, and child like heart, now cold and silent in the grave, would have produced it. Repeatedly he laid it aside, as more than he could bear; but would seize it again with as much eagerness, as if its contents would rend the cloud of darkness in which he was enveloped,—or restore him his lost treasure.

The life of a mourner would be short indeed, did he always feel as during the first months of bereavement, but our inde

[illegible] wise and benevolent Creator has so constituted us, that the bitterness of grief will pass away. As time rolled on, the agony of Mr. Howard's sorrow subsided, —but he was always a mourner. Helen was enshrined in his heart, and there was no room for a new love. In vain were affections displayed to the still young and elegant widower; he saw them not. In vain was deep sympathy expressed for the motherless condition of his children; he understood not its purport. And when, two or three years after Helen's death, Mr. Atwood himself inquired, "if his happiness would not be promoted by marrying again," he ended the subject for ever by saying—

"Never mention it, my dear sir." "Helen was too gentle, too good, too lovely for me!—too gentle, too good, too lovely for Earth! I never deserved such a treasure: but having possessed her, could I ever hope to love another!"

"Beside," pursued he, mentally, "I could never treat another so barbarously as I did her; and should I treat a successor more tenderly, would not those gentle eyes ever be looking on me, in their sorrow, that it was not thus with her? No Helen—cruel and unfeeling as I was, I loved thee—and I will love thee—thee alone—till we meet in Heaven!"

To Mr. Atwood, Mr Howard was ever the tenderest and most sympathizing of sons; to his children the most devoted of fathers. The latter grew up under his government, his instruction, and his example, all he could wish: and among the many lessons he taught them, he failed not to enforce the truth—that no correctness of principle, no rectitude of conduct, can supply the place of kindness, gentleness and urbanity of manner. That in all our intercourse with our fellow-creatures; in all our relations of life, we must make it manifest that it is as painful to reprove, as to be reproved; and that it affords as much pleasure to commend, as to be commended. That if we would be truly good, and live to make others happy, we must look with lenity on *their* defects,—and with severity, and an unforgiving spirit only on our *own*.

CIRCULAR
OF THE
NORTH-CAROLINA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Addressed to the Auxiliary and Local Bible Societies within the state of North Carolina.

[The following 'Circular' was prepared and embodied in a report by a committee of the Board of Managers of the State Institution, consisting of Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, Rev. B T Blake, and Rev. Drury Lacy.]

The North Carolina Bible Society was originally organized as a State Institution, designed to operate by means of Auxiliary Societies, throughout the entire limits of the state, under a general and systematic arrangement; thereby securing the means of more extensive usefulness and greater efficiency. Hitherto, for causes which we need not now enumerate, the society has failed in accomplishing the object contemplated by its friends in its formation. Its operations have been confined within very narrow bounds; so that while it has retained the name of a State Society, it has had only a nominal existence.

The present managers of the society have, for some time past, had the subject under careful consideration. They have viewed the singular position which they themselves occupy, the important interests they are required to serve, and the certain failure that must ensue, to render the State Society available for any useful purpose under the present disjointed action of the various auxiliary and independent Bible Societies in the state: and after consultation with the managers of the American Bible Society at N. York, they regard it as due to themselves and the general interest of the cause in which we are mutually engaged, that such measures be adopted, at the earliest period, as may be most likely to secure a permanent organization of the Bible Societies within the state, under better regulations and more efficient management.

With this view, they respectfully submit to your consideration the following propositions, which contain the outlines of the plan upon which the managers of the State Society ask your friendly co-operation:

1. It is proposed, as the most important object to be gained, that the Auxiliary Societies, holding their connexion immediately with the American Bible Society, become auxiliary to the State Society; and for the future carry on their correspondence with the American Bible Society through the State Society; through whose agent they will be supplied with Bibles and Testaments as they may be required; and such course is respectfully recommended for adoption to the local societies of the state.

2. That the State Society, jointly with the American Bible Society, employ a general agent for the state, to be under the direction and control of the State Society, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision of the societies already formed; to revive old societies and form new ones, in connexion with the State Society; and to appoint one or more agents under him to distribute Bibles, and render such other services as the general agent may require; and to assign them a suitable compensation, not exceeding thirty dollars per month each.

3. To establish at Raleigh a depository of Bibles, under the care of a local agent, to whom orders for Bibles shall be sent. The Agent to execute these orders promptly, either from the depository in Raleigh or from New York, as may be most expeditious and least expensive to the auxiliary society so ordering.

4. The funds collected by the auxiliary societies to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the State Society at Raleigh, to be placed to the credit of the society so remitting; and the amount so credited to be returned in Bibles, or forwarded to the American Bible Society, as the auxiliary society may direct.

5. Each auxiliary society to forward to the secretary of the State Society an annual report of its operations, with a list of its officers and managers, and such other information as may be of general interest; and to send delegates to the annual meetings of the State Society.

6. The managers of the State Society to prepare an annual report of its operations throughout the state during the year preceding, to be published for the information of the auxiliary societies.

The propriety of some plan, such as is here prescribed, will be obvious to every one who desires that our state should fulfil her obligations to be efficient in the great work of placing the Bible in the hands of the destitute. The managers of the North Carolina Bible Society are aware of the increased responsibilities of such a plan, should it be generally adopted. They are willing to assume these responsibilities, if the friends of the cause will aid them in their efforts to bring the resources of the state into general and systematic operation.

They can conceive of no other plan that would render the State Society available besides that which is here presented, of cutting off all direct intercourse with the American Bible Society except through the State Society. They therefore respectfully and confidently ask your attention to the suggestions they have made, believing, as they do, that on a proper examination of the subject, you will see the importance of a general co operation of the local societies with the State Society, in order that our state may assume her appropriate position in this great and good work.

DIRECTIONS FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Letters desiring information concerning the business of the general agent and the affairs of auxiliaries, reports of distributing agents and auxiliaries, &c. to be addressed to the Rev. Charles M. F. Deems, Agent of the American and North Carolina Bible Societies, Raleigh.

2. Persons desiring information concerning the plan of operation of the State Bible Society and its auxiliaries, will address Weston R. Gales, esq. secretary of the North Carolina Bible Society, Raleigh.

3. The remittance of funds to be made to William Hill, esq Treasurer, Raleigh. The particular application of funds should be specified with precision.

4. Orders for books, to be addressed to Jesse Brown, esq. Local Agent N. C. B. S., Raleigh.

The specimens and prices of the Bibles and Testaments which can be furnished, may be found in the annual report of the American Bible Society.

Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 8, 1842.

We have been indulged with the perusal of a private letter from that excellent astronomer, Francis Baily, Esq., giving an account of this superb phenomenon, as witnessed by himself at Pavia, (in Italy,) over which town the line of central darkness exactly passed. The appearances were every way extraordinary, unexpected, and most singular. At the moment when the total obscuration commenced, a brilliant crown of glory encircled the moon, like the aureola which Catholic painters append to their saints. Suddenly, from the border of the black and laboring moon, thus singularly enshrined, burst forth, at three distinct points, within the aureola, purple or lilac flames, visible to every eye! At this moment, from the whole assembled population of the town, a simultaneous and deafening shout broke forth. A similar manifestation of popular feeling is recorded at Milan, occasioned by the self same astonishing spectacle, accompanied in the latter instance with a general "Huzzah! vivent les astronomes!" The eclipse was also viewed from the Superga, near Turin, by our Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airy, apparently under less favorable circumstances. We have yet heard of no astronomer witnessing from a great elevation in the Alps the shadow striding from peak to peak, or blotting in succession the fair fields of North Italy. Such an exhibition must have been perhaps the sublimest which the eye of man can ever witness as a mere physical phenomenon.

London Atheneum.

Beauties of Ignorance.—A circumstance has occurred, in the course of my practice, within the last two years. Two young ladies were removed from a school in the neighborhood of London, in order to be put under my care for consumption. I ascertained that ten or twelve of their school fellows had sunk under decline, within the preceding twelve-month; and, on inquiry, I found that the only exercise they were allowed,—and this but seldom,—was the prim formal walk, two by two; which pernicious and false decorum, it is to be hoped, will soon be banished from these establishments.

To such an excess were the fantastical restrictions of the school carried, that the poor girls were not allowed to hold their heads erect, or maintain a proper carriage, being told that to do so was a sign of pride. By this enforced humility, conjoined with the radical error,—want of exercise,—both my young patients not only stooped, but, I am sorry to add, had contracted chests, and latteral curvature of the spine.

Ramadge on Consumption.

An individual in Cincinnati has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit dimes.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Elders and Brethren that compose the Beulah Baptist Association, to the Churches which they represent, send Christian salutation.

DEAR BRETHREN:

The subject which we at present submit to your consideration, is "The proper method for a church to pursue, in calling a Minister to attend them as Pastor."

Great caution should be observed in selecting a Pastor. The prosperity of a church depends greatly upon the propriety of the choice made. Many churches have made shipwreck by injudicious selections. For this reason, some churches have been rent asunder, and the jealousy and feud thereby engendered, have nearly, or quite, caused them to become extinct.

The circumstances which render it necessary to choose a Pastor, are the following: When a church is newly constituted; when the time of service of a Pastor has expired; when the Pastor resigns; and when it is deemed advisable to dismiss a Pastor. We do not conceive that a church is under obligation to continue a Pastor longer than they believe he will be useful among them. A minister would not think that injustice is done him, or an insult offered, when his time of service has expired and another minister is selected in his place. Indeed it is the duty and interest of a church, to make a change when circumstances require it. If this right was denied the church, she might be for years confined to a minister whose church policy they might not approve, and from whose service they would realize no benefit. A Pastor should not be dismissed, or another elected in his place, when his time of service expires, without the best of reasons. Of these the church will have to be her own judge.

When a church is about calling a Minister,

1. She should select one who will be most likely to be useful among them. This will require a man of deep toned piety, intelligence, pleasantness of manners, extensive biblical knowledge, prudence, and soundness in the faith. No church need think of prospering who does not have an eye to these things, in the choice of a minister. "A bishop must be blameless."

2. The church should be sure to select a Minister who will be acceptable to the congregation. Unless he is a minister of "good report of them that are without," and is, to a reasonable extent, of commanding influence in the neighbourhood, he will be of but little use to them. This is absolutely necessary in order to keep up a congregation. Upon this, in a great measure, his usefulness depends. A Pastor is not only to "feed the flock," but to convict and convert sinners by the ministry of the word. Some are of opinion that it is immaterial to a Minister's success whether non-professors like the Minister or not In reply to this, it is only necessary to state, that "faith comes by hearing," and that they will seldom hear a man they do not like. By this we do not mean that he must be a great preacher, but one the people like.

3. The church should also be sure that the Minister they have in view is a good disciplinarian. It matters not how popular a man be as a preacher, he will never succeed as a Pastor unless he understands and practices good discipline. Some are very useful as Evangelists and Revivalists, who would not make suitable Pastors. Churches should look well to this matter before they secure the services of a Minister with whom they are not well acquainted. Many would answer well for recruiting officers, who would not answer for commanding officers. It is in this particular above all others, that a church should guard against "a novice."

4. Churches should guard against calling a Minister upon slight acquaintance. Sometimes a strange Minister visits a congregation, preaches with zeal and effect, perhaps he succeeds in getting up a revival The church becomes enamoured with the new Preacher, and concludes that he is the very man for them. If they are destitute of a Pastor they give him a call immediately. Or if they have a Pastor, he is frequently dismissed as soon as practicable, and the new Preacher installed in his place. Perhaps, in three fourths of such cases, in less than a year they would gladly exchange the new Preacher for the one they turned off Such Ministers are seldom useful, if confined for a length of time to the same congregation. The great Head of the church has given her diversities of gifts by the same Spirit. "He gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, *evangelists;* and some, *pastors* and teachers." Eph. iv. 11.

5. Churches should endeavour to be united in the election of a Pastor. They should guard as much as possible against having more than one Minister in nomination. Sometimes, when the church has assembled to choose a Minister, a brother will nominate the Minister of his choice, another brother arises and nominates his choice, and so on until two or more are before the church at a time. Each brother feels bound to support his own nomination, and get as many of the other members as he can influence to vote with him. Instances have occurred when the same members have imprudently asserted, that if they did not get the man of their choice they would secede from the church, or withhold any contribution towards his support, &c. This is not the spirit of Christ, neither is it the spirit of republicanism, by which the Baptist church is governed. In this, as in every other matter, (except in the receiving and excluding of members,) the minority should quietly submit to the majority. The members should converse privately with each other upon the subject, and learn in this way what Minister a majority are in favor of. This being understood, no other should be nominated without the best of reasons. If there is a capital objection against the Minister who is thus favorably spoken of, and it is named to those who are in his favor privately, they will be more likely to yield than if it is not named until he has been nominated. A little prudence on the part of the leading members of the church, will generally prevent any difficulty in the election of a Pastor.

6. The church should stipulate the amount of compensation which they are willing to allow their Minister for his services, at the time they select a Pastor. The committee which is appointed to wait upon the newly elected Pastor to know whether or not he will accept the call, should at the same time inform him of the amount of the salary which the church proposes to give him if he will serve them. Nothing is more reasonable than this Ministers should know how to make their calculations, as well as other men; it takes as much to feed and clothe them and their families, as it does for other families. It must be evident to all, that they cannot know how to make their calculations, unless they know the amount of salary which they will receive from the church. No private member will agree to labour a year for a Minister without knowing what compensation he is to receive at the end of the year. Suppose a Minister wishes to hire a member of his church for a year, and was to say, "Brother, I want to hire you to labour for me this year; I cannot promise you any certain sum, but will pay you something." Would he succeed in engaging his services? He would not. Suppose he was to go to a farmer for corn, or a merchant for clothing, with the same kind of promise, would he succeed in getting what he wanted? He would not. Why then require that of Ministers, which private members would not do themselves? The golden rule absolutely forbids it; "Do unto others, as ye would have them do unto you." If you were a minister, would you not like to know what you would receive for serving a church, leaving your family, neglecting your business, &c.? Give this question an honest answer, and you will find that you cannot clear your conscience, and conceal the same from your Minister. Justice requires that Ministers should be placed on equal footing with other men. All laborers and professional men know the amount of compensation for their services; so should Ministers. Our Saviour said of ministerial service, "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" evidently making the cases analagous. It is also said, "Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel." 1 Cor. ix. 14. Can it then be just and right, that they should not know, during the year, whether they will live or starve by the gospel? Surely not. No one will pretend to say, in view of the last passage cited, that it is right to receive ministerial service for nothing. This being admitted, why not let them know what they are to receive at the end of the year? Brotherly love forbids that they should be left in such unnecessary suspense as they often are. If a church loves a Minister, surely she will feel bound thereby to make his mind free and easy upon this subject.

7. Churches should pay their Ministers promptly. When a Minister engages to serve a church, he expects (unless he has learned better from sad experience,) that they will pay him what they have promised or intimated as soon as the year is out. Upon this supposition he has made his necessary contracts, to become due at the same time. If he is disappointed by the church, he is thereby compelled to disappoint those who have credited him. Brethren, is it right that he should suffer this mortification from your neglect? Is this doing as you would wish to be done by? Surely not. It must certainly be for the want of a little reflection upon the subject, that some churches have treated their Pastors with so much injustice in relation to this matter.

8. The church should pay their Pastor the full amount of his salary. Some churches will call a Minister, receive his services, and at the end of the year they will pay him one third, one half, or perhaps three fourths of his salary; call him for another year, and pay him as they did the year before. They seem to forget the amount that was left unpaid the year before. But it is not forgotten by the Great Head of the church, nor by the Minister. If Malachi were on earth, he would tell such churches that they robbed both God and man. Mal iii. 8. What would these churches think of such conduct in the individual members, in their private contracts? Such members would be called to an account for their conduct; yet her own conduct, which is equally censurable, is passed over in silence!

Good feeling and brotherly love between the Church and Pastor, requires *promptness*, and to the *full*. A conscientious Minister cannot preach to such a Church with the degree of affection and good feeling which ought to exist between him and the people of his charge. This must be obvious to all reflecting minds, without farther remark.

Dear brethren, we have briefly noticed what we [illegible]ceive to be the proper course to be pursued by a Church i[illegible]lling a Pastor. Compare what we have written, with rea[illegible] justice, and the Word of God, and act in view of the [illegible] day. May the Lord of mercies lead, guide and direct [illegible] in all things, after the council of his own will. May [illegible] God of peace and love be with you all. Amen.

GEN. HARRISON AND MR TYLER.

We have frequently heard it proclaimed by Mr. Tyler's new allies, the Democrats, that the Whigs had no reason to expect him to sign a Bank Bill in case he should be called to discharge the duties of the Presidency. His speeches in Congress and the uniform tenor of his public life, say his apologists, all show that he has through life, been opposed to a National Bank, and that although he pledged himself during the late canvass, to the principles of his truly "illustrious predecessor" the lamented Harrison, yet that this last named individual himself never would have approved such a bill.

When it is remembered that one of the objections urged by the Democrats to the Election of Harrison and Tyler, was that it would be the means of fastening this "monster" on the country, it would seem that the ground which they now assume on this subject, would never have been taken, but from the belief on their part that the people are as ignorant and as forgetful as they themselves are unscrupulous as to the means which they use to accomplish their party purposes.

When they wished to prevent the election of the Whig candidates, by rendering them odious to the people, they denounced them as Bank men; now that they desire to justify the traitor for disappointing the just expectations of his friends, they say that those who raised him to power had no reason to suppose that he would carry out their principles. Mr. Tyler himself will not, because *he dare not*, deny that *he* proclaimed his sentiments on the Bank question to be identical with those of Gen'l Harrison, as proclaimed by the latter during the late canvass. Let us see what Gen Harrison said on this subject in his Greenville Speech, which was so widely circulated and so much commented on by the Democrats. In reference to a National Bank he held this language:

"But I have been denounced as a bank man. Well, let it go. I am so far a bank man as I believe every rational republican ought to be, and no further. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Government to provide ways and means for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue. *If the People deem it necessary to the proper discharge of the functions of their Government to create a National Bank properly guarded and regulated, I shall be the last man, if elected President, to set up my authority against that of the millions of American freemen.* It is needful to have a larger money circulation in a land of liberty than an empire of despotism. Destroy the poor man's credit, and you destroy his capital. The peasant who toils incessantly to maintain his famishing household, in the hard money countries of Europe, rarely, if ever, becomes the noble lord who pastures his "flocks upon a thousand hills." There are, necessarily, difficulties connected with every form and system of government; but it should be the aim and object of the statesman to form the best institutions within his power to make, for the good of his country."

Well, the people, through their Representatives, have on two several occasions, of late, declared their conviction that "it is necessary to the proper discharge of the functions of their Government to create a National Bank, properly guarded and regulated," and yet Mr. Tyler, who professed to entertain the same opinions which Gen. Harrison proclaimed in the above extract, is the first man "to set up his authority against that of the millions of American freemen;" and the Democracy of the land are the very in[illegible]uals who justify the traitor in thus [illegible]fying his pledges and setting at naught the will of the people.

Nor is this *the only ins*[illegible] in which Mr. Tyler has "set up [illegible] authority against that of the millio[illegible] American freemen." Although no [illegible]vidual in the Whig ranks more stro[illegible] condemned Gen. Jackson for his ex[illegible] of the "*one man power*" than did th[illegible] very consistent and *conscientious Pres*[illegible] himself, yet has he, *five times* with[illegible] short period of one year, resorted [illegible] same instrument to break down th[illegible] and to crush the principles which [illegible]ught him into power—And yet all [illegible] enormities are justified on the pl[illegible] "conscience." Verily if this were [illegible]nly exhibition of the working of th[illegible] monitor within," which could be fo[illegible] among our race, we should be dispose[illegible] exclaim in the language of the poet [illegible]what modified:

"*Conscience*, thou [illegible] left the breast of man
And fled to that of [illegible]h beasts."

A TOUCHIN[illegible] TORY.—We find the following harr[illegible] narrative related in the Philadelp[illegible] Ledger of Friday:

It was but y[illegible]day that we were made acquainted w[illegible] history of a family of females—an[illegible] mother and three daughters—who, [illegible] the failure of the United States B[illegible] were worth thirty thousand dollars[illegible] whole of this sum was invested in [illegible]titution named, and from the whole [illegible]ich they could not now probably [illegible] over one hundred or two hundr[illegible]llars! They dressed and lived dur[illegible]eir prosperity as their amount of [illegible]rty seemed to justify, and without [illegible]ing themselves in any particular [illegible] with which to struggle against [illegible]ution for their living.

Whe[illegible]rsity came they could turn their hand to no occupation with profit, even had labor been offered them. The apparel they possessed when their misfortune fell upon them, enabled them to attend their church and appear in the street respectably clad, until within a short time. It was known that they were among the victims of the plunderers of the United States Bank, but their friends and acquaintances supposed them far removed from destitution. Within the last few months it was first observed that one less than the usual number appeared at the same time at their place in church. Then, subsequently, it was noticed that two of their number were absent, though not always the same. So, on receiving the call of their friends, first one, two, and then three of the family failed to make their appearance.

This, at length, led to a pressing inquiry as to the cause, and to a recital of their wretched condition. Their wearing apparel and every thing else that can be converted into means of procuring nourishment, had gone, article by article, until dresses were not left fit for more than one or two of their number to make themselves public in—and for the last six weeks before the avowment of their condition, they declared that not an article of food kind except potatoes had passed the lips of one of them!

It would be impossible to describe the mental anguish that was experienced in parting with the many links of former comforts, as they were, one by one, handed over to the tender mercies of the pawnbroker; perhaps mementoes of a dead husband and father; tokens of affection and love that the mother would not have parted with for her own sufferings, but which were yielded up to save her children from want—and which those children reluctantly consented to share, for the purpose of saving the author of their being from the gnawing of hunger.

THE GIRAFF.

"The Giraffe" is a title of a fair looking Whig paper published at Cincinnati, daily, to be furnished subscribers at ten cents a week, and to Ward and Township Clubs at one dollar per hundred. It is full of the right kind of matter, and its editorials are conceived in a spirit peculiarly happy and pertinent. The following specimen will set our readers in a roar:

Petersburg Intel.

From the Cincinnati Giraffe.

Amusing Incident—The Same Old Coon—An incident occurred at the Great Whig gathering at Hamilton, on Saturday last that created a vast deal of amusement. As one of the delegations from a neighboring township was entering the town in long procession, bearing various banners, emblems and devices, and singing Whig songs in the spirit of 1840, a cluster of Locofocos standing among the Whigs were busy in making remarks upon the approaching multitude. "See," said one of the Locos, "there comes Whiggery with its banners, clap-traps and humbugs, and I shouldn't wonder if they had the *same old coon* they had here in the Convention of 1840."

By this time the van of the procession began passing the group. A long string of horsemen, six or eight abreast, each one bearing some appropriate banner. Next came a car on which a number of blacksmiths were at work, and bearing various emblems of their trade. Then came another car bearing a parcel of shoemakers at work, and also having appropriate banners and devices. Next came a large car of Log Cabin boys bearing various emblems of husbandry, and particularly a representation of humble life in the "Slashes of Hanover." In the midst of the car was a saplin of Kentucky oak, on which was perched a noble looking Coon, having a label immediately above his head, in large letters "THE SAME OLD COON!"

Soon after this was discovered, one of the Whigs roared out, "There comes the same old coon, sure enough!"

The Loco who had before prophesied that it would come, appeared to be struck with utter dismay, and with an agonized countenance, exclaimed, "the same old coon, I swear," and turning to his Loco companions said, "come boys, let's go home, we're beat now—nothing can stand against Whig songs and Coons."

This elicited a general shout of triumphant merriment from the Whigs that made the welkin ring for a mile—every one exclaiming "THE SAME OLD COON!"

We have lately looked over drawings made by a traveller, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by any traveller, which are perhaps more remarkable than even those visited by Stephens and Catherwood They have the same general character, but their preservation in some respects is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain, almost midway between two oceans. On the top of the pyramids, resembling those which Mr Stephens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveller actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation. Among them was one differing from the rest in possessing a circular form, and in being rounded at the top, in a manner somewhat resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults and floors, covered with a hard composition bearing a high finish, colored interior walls, sculptures in bas relief, stone rings for hanging of large doors, and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveller in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of these curious remains.

N. Y. Even. Post.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 22.

Hillsborough Literary Association.—The members of this institution, and a large audience of citizens, were richly entertained on Thursday evening last, by a lecture on Natural Philosophy, delivered by Professor Phillips, of our University. The lecture was prepared for the students of the University, but lost none of its interest from that circumstance. The vast variety of facts which it set forth were new to many, and exceedingly interesting to all, and were calculated to excite a spirit of inquiry and reflection always profitable.

The Locos appear to have their eyes wide open to discover specs in the character of Mr. Clay, which, magnified and distorted, they are industriously occupied in converting into political capital. So our neighbor of the Standard, ambitious not to be outdone in this praiseworthy vocation, has made *his* discovery, and paraded it forth with all becoming gravity. Mr. Clay, he says, "commenced his public life by an infraction of one of the plainest provisions of the constitution he has sworn to sustain"—he actually took his seat in the Senate of the United States "*four months* before he attained the requisite age!" In his zeal for fault-finding, the Standard *forgets* that the constitution provides that each house shall be the judge of the qualification of its members; and that if the Senate thought him ineligible because he lacked *four months* of being thirty years of age, it was their duty to bid him wait until the four months had expired. If the Standard possessed a less illiberal spirit, he might remember the reply once made by another conspicuous member of the Republican party, whose youthful appearance, when presenting himself to be sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives, brought forth the inquiry, "How old art thou?" "Ask my constituents," was the response of the young, the eloquent, the impetuous Randolph. So in the other case, when the question was propounded, "How old art thou?" a similar response might be justifiable in Mr. Clay: "Ask the Legislature of Republican Kentucky." And this answer would be satisfactory to the Standard, were he disposed to look upon Mr. Clay with the same favor that he would exercise towards his favorite Bedford Brown, who, if we mistake not, took *his* seat in the Legislature before he was of age.

The Standard closes his sage paragraph upon this incident, with saying, "Truly, the beginning and the closing scenes of this man's political life are much in unison." In this remark there is more truth, we think, than the Standard intended. It is notorious that Mr. Clay was one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party for many of the first years of his political life; and as he has uniformly pursued the same course, we have assurance that the close of his political life will be spent in acts of the same fervent devotion to the interests, the happiness and the glory of this great Republic.

Pleasant Tudor, charged with the murder of James Roney in July, 1841, was tried at the Superior Court held in this place last week, and convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 7th of October next.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties was held at the court house in Charlotte on the 24th ult. for the purpose of adopting measures for erecting a suitable Monument in the town of Charlotte, commemorative of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. A large number of gentlemen residing in various portions of the state, of both political parties, were appointed as Directors of the Monument Association, who are requested to proceed to collect subscriptions, and take other measures for erecting a Monument on the spot where the Declaration of Independence was made on the 20th of May, 1775.

A committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz. Hon. Frederick Nash, David F. Caldwell, J. W. Osborne, H. C. Jones, John Phifer, P. Barringer, John H. Wheeler, Michael Hoke, Isaac T. Avery, Charles Fisher, Joseph M'D Carson, Robert Strange, James Iredell, D. L. Swain, W. H. Haywood, jr., Barton Craig, members of the association, was appointed to prepare and forward to the next General Assembly of North Carolina a memorial on the subject of granting an act of incorporation to the Association; and also to ask of that body an appropriation of funds to assist in accomplishing the object of the Association.

Mr. Webster at Boston.—The citizens of Boston, on Mr. Webster's late arrival there, tendered to him a public dinner, in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent and patriotic public services during a long term of years, "and especially for the part sustained by him in the late negotiations which have been so skilfully conducted and happily terminated in a treaty with Great Britain." Mr. Webster, in his letter of acceptance, expresses a preference "that the dinner should be dispensed with, and that the meeting should be had in such a manner as shall impose the least restrictions and best suit the convenience of all who may be disposed to attend it."

It has been understood that it was for the patriotic purpose of adjusting our differences with England, that Mr. Webster was induced to retain his position in the cabinet; and now, that great and important purpose having been accomplished, it appears to be the desire of his friends that he should retire. Some expectation exists that he will resume his former station in the Senate.

The Yellow Fever has broke out with considerable violence in the city of New Orleans, and it was feared that its mortality would equal many of the past years. Seventeen new cases occurred on the 6th instant.

Several cases of yellow fever have also appeared in the city of Mobile.

The Governor of Tennessee has convened an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the third day of October next. The apportionment of the state into Congressional Districts, will be one of the things requiring the action of the Legislature.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened at Boston, on the 7th inst. for the purpose of dividing the state into Congressional Districts. Under the new apportionment the state is entitled to ten members, being a loss of two.

In Vermont the Whigs have re-elected Gov. Paine by a majority of 4000 over his Locofoco opponent, and about 2000 over Abolition and all. Last year he fell 1000 short of the total vote opposed to him, and was elected by the Legislature. W. R. Ranney has also been elected Lieutenant Governor, beating E. D. Barber, who was on both the Locofoco and Abolition tickets. The Senate is decidedly Whig, and in the House the Whig majority is between 30 and 40; securing, therefore, the election of a Whig U. S. Senator in place of Gov. Crafts, for six years from the fourth of March next. The New York Tribune says, that greater exertions were made by the Locos than in any former year; but the only effect was to increase the vote 5000 from last year, and of course to roll up the Whig majority.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal contains complete returns from the election in that state, which give the Whigs a majority of ten in the Senate, and the Locos a majority of ten in the House—a tie on joint ballot.

The Whigs are going ahead in the territory of Iowa; having carried the Legislature for the first time. The Iowa City Standard states that the Council consists of 7 Whigs, 5 Locos, 1 Conservative; the House of 12 Whigs, 12 Locos, and 2 Conservatives.

The New York Whig State Convention has nominated Luther Bradish for Governor, and Gabriel Furman for Lieutenant Governor. The Locos have selected Mr. Bouck and D. S. Dickerson for their ticket.

The New York correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer says that the credit of the Government has greatly improved since the passage of the Revenue bill, public stocks having advanced from 97 to 101 per share. Other good stocks have also risen. Trade has revived, though few make large purchases.

Henry Clay has been nominated for the Presidency at a great Whig meeting in New Jersey, in which the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Jackson, and one or two other prominent leaders of the Jackson and Van Buren party participated. Other large meetings have been held in that state with the same result, at all of which resolutions were adopted in favor of the Land Distribution and the Tariff.

New discoveries of Gold continue to be made in Georgia. Within a few weeks considerable quantities have been found in Meriwether county. The mines are situated in the upper part, not far from Coweta, and promise to be both rich and extensive.

DEATH OF MRS. TYLER.

We regret to learn from the "National Intelligencer" of the 12th inst. the death of Mrs. Tyler, wife of the President of the United States. She has been long afflicted, and her death which took place on the 10th, seems to have been expected. The "Intelligencer" says—

"This most estimable lady was, in life, more truly than we can represent her in words, a Wife, a Mother, and a Christian—loving and confiding to her husband—gentle and affectionate to her children—kind and charitable to the needy and afflicted. Deeply impressed in early life by her highly respected and pious parents with the truthful and heavenly doctrines of the meek Jesus, in all her actions, with whatever sphere in life connected, self was forgotten by her, and the good of others alone remembered, which won for her wherever she was known, the love and esteem of all."

Hon. Washington Hunt of Lockport, N. Y. who has been run for Congress by the Van Buren party in that district, has openly renounced all connexion with it, on account of its hostility to protection and the Land Distribution. He is a valuable accession to the cause.

A bill districting the state of New York for the election of its thirty-four members of Congress under the new census, has finally passed both Houses of the Legislature, received the signature of the Governor, and become a law. The bill is represented as being a very fair one, and as giving satisfaction to the majority of both political parties. The Legislature, having settled this question of apportionment, closed its session on Wednesday.

With the New York American we sincerely rejoice "that New York has, in these days of political disorganization and contempt of law, refused to follow in that downward path." *Nat. Int.*

MURDERS.—William Martin, of Stokes county, was recently killed by a man named Tilly, who is now confined in jail awaiting his trial for the fact. Tilly was in Martin's employ, as overseer, and had for some time cherished ill will towards the deceased. Some altercation took place in the woods where the hands were about making boards, and Tilly struck Martin on the head with his gun, which fractured the skull and caused instant death.

There is also in Stokes jail a man by name of Dunkley, awaiting his trial for stabbing a man, in the neighborhood of Boyles' store, who died of the wound.

Greensborough Pat.

NEW YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION

The nomination of Henry Clay, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, which met at Syracuse on the 7th instant.

Philip Hone, esq. offered a resolution approving of the conduct and services of the Whig Senators and members of Congress, which was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that a Whig Convention be held at Baltimore, at such time as shall be designated by the Whig members of Congress, for the purpose of nominating a Vice President of the United States.

A resolution was adopted, inviting Senator Tallmadge, of New York, Senator Morehead, of Kentucky, and a number of members of Congress then in town, to take seats in the Convention.

Committees were appointed to wait on them, and they soon appeared and took their seats, when nine cheers were given in welcome.

Senator Tallmadge first returned thanks for the honor done him, and in a speech of an hour he gave a history of the difficulties the Whig majorities had encountered by the constant vetoes of President Tyler.

Senator Morehead addressed the Convention for nearly two hours. He pointed out in a most striking manner the departure of President Tyler from his own previously avowed opinions, and the principles of the Whig party. His description of the Veto No. 1 and 2, on the Bank Bills—and his Veto No. 3, on the Tariff Bills, were commented on with great severity. He closed most eloquently in alluding to the nomination that had at that meeting been made, of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for President of the United States. He pledged himself, that not only Kentucky, but every State in the west, one possibly excepted (Missouri,) would give him their votes. *Balt. Amer.*

Conditions of the late Treaty.—A correspondent of the Ledger says, that by the late treaty our Government has surrendered 2,000,000 of acres of land north of St. John's river, in return for which the British Government gives us about 4,000,000 acres of as fine land as any in the world; sufficient to form another New England State—and the navigation of the St. John's river, before barred to us.

We give to Great Britain $150,000 for these lands thus surrendered, and she pays the same sum over to Maine and Massachusetts for the land they surrender—a miserably poor region of country not worth a dollar.

The United States stands then, by this part of the treaty, 2,000,000 acres in the clear, and the navigation of St. John's river, better off than before.

The "right of search" is abandoned by England now and for ever.

The main difficulties between the two Governments are at last settled, and the way opened to a final adjustment of every thing.

The Treaty.—The Halifax Morning Post of the 3d instant holds the following cheerful language in relation to the treaty just concluded with Great Britain:

"The announcement will be received in the United Kingdom with general manifestations of gladness. Every Briton will rejoice that the disputes between two great nations, both peopled by descendants of the Saxon race, are at an end, and that a feverish excitement and apprehension of a war has been succeeded by a treaty, firmly cementing the bonds of peace and friendship.

"Lord Ashburton has been eminently successful. He has secured peace by a treaty—agreeable to the Americans—satisfactory to every colonist—honorable and advantageous to Great Britain.

"We never expected so auspicious a termination to his diplomacy—the event has startled us with disappointment—and it is a disappointment that produces enthusiasm and delight."

Congress.—The late session of Congress lasted 269 days. There were 1,098 reports made—there were 610 bills reported, and 299 bills passed. The second long session under Mr. Van Buren's administration lasted 229 days—just 40 days shorter than the late session. At that session there were 716 reports made, 524 bills reported, and 211 bills passed.

These facts we take from the National Intelligencer, and by comparing them we learn how much the Whig majority at the late session, deserved the abuse heaped upon them by the Locofoco prints throughout the country, particularly the oft reiterated charge that they "were spending the people's money, and doing nothing." About one hundred private bills, in addition to those passed, were engrossed by the House, and would have been finally passed if the Senate could have acted upon them. Two very important bills passed at the late session, and such as required much time, the Appropriation and Tariff bills, and much time was taken up in the discussion of protests and vetoes, for which the Whigs were not responsible.

Asheville Messenger.

Lord Ashburton, accompanied by his suite, sailed from New York for England, in the British frigate Warspite, on Saturday the 3d instant. Previous to his departure, complimentary salutes were exchanged between the Warspite and the United States ship North Carolina, which the Journal of Commerce says "were responded to in affectionate regard by the whole mass of citizens."

The news of the passage of the Tariff bill was received at Mauch Chunk, (Pa.) by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and, at night, a general illumination of the village.

Demoralizing Pictures.—In the tariff bill just passed we are glad to notice the following section for the purpose of preventing the importation of indecent prints, &c.

And be it further enacted, That the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings and transparencies, is hereby prohibited; and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, shall be admitted to entry in which any such article shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized and forfeited, by due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

The Eagle.—Among the multitude of pleasant occurrences and coincidences on Thursday afternoon, while the Whig members of Congress were entering the city, was one which is worthy of especial notice. A fine gray Eagle, "Jove's own bird," came down from his eyrie, and sailed magnificently among the assembled host, until he found it convenient to rest the "sole of his foot" upon the topmast round of some ship's topgallant mast, whence he would flutter to another; screaming at times his freedom notes, as if in the fastnesses of the rocks, and in concert with the huzzas of the crowd and the roars of the artillery. It was a fine sight, and a glorious omen. The bird of liberty found the atmosphere congenial, when it was rent with cries for the principles of freedom, and freedom's noblest son Henry Clay. *Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

MR. CLAY IN NEW YORK.

The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, the official Whig paper at the seat of Government for New York, places the name of Henry Clay at the head of his columns, with the following cheering remarks:

"It is known that we were among those who deprecated an early nomination of President. But the public sentiment has determined the question. Mr. Clay has been made a candidate by the spontaneous movement the People. The treachery of John Tyler created impatience for a rallying point. The People wanted a standard around which they could gather with confidence and safety. Henry Clay, a man of tested and tried fidelity, of untiring zeal, and enduring devotion, and who had protected the interests, vindicated the rights and maintained the honor of the people and the Republic for nearly forty years, stands "first in the hearts of his countrymen." He has been proclaimed the Whig candidate for President with a unanimity of sentiment and fervor of enthusiasm which has distinguished no other nomination. We look forward to an event which, for the sake of the country, ought to have occurred in 1833. The people now promise to be just to their best and ablest and truest friend. The "signs of the Times" are auspicious. There is abundant reason to hope that the miserable, mortifying and besotted misrule of John Tyler will be succeeded by an enlightened, patriotic Administration of the Government by HENRY CLAY."

Gov. Hubbard, of N. Hampshire, having sent a letter through the Post Office, addressed to "His Excellency, Samuel Ward King, *acting* as Governor of Rhode Island," in reply to a demand for the surrender of Dorr to the authorities of Rhode Island,—the letter was immediately returned to the writer through the same channel, with the seal unbroken.

Useful Dog.—Mr. Kendal, in the account of his Santa Fe expedition, speaks of some remarkable dogs used by the Mexicans to guard their sheep. He says: "There were very few men along with this immense herd of sheep, but in their stead were a large number of noble dogs, who appeared to be peculiarly gifted with the faculty of keeping them together. There was no running about, no barking nor biting in their system of tactics; but, on the contrary, they would walk gently up to any sheep that happened to stray from the fold, take it carefully by the ear, and lead it back to the flock. Not the least fear did the sheep manifest at the approach of these dogs; and there was no necessity for it. They appeared to me to be a cross of the Newfoundland and St. Bernard species, of very large size, and with frank open countenances, and, from what I could learn, extremely sagacious."

The British war in Affghanistan since the first of March, has cost 20,000 lives, and $70,000,000; and ere its termination, the amount both of men and money will probably be doubled. And this is an example of the ordinary cost of war. Yet there are philosophers among us, who would have had England and the United States settle their disputes by appeals to arms, rather than make any concession or compromise to lead to an amicable adjustment of them.

An aged widow lady named McKay, together with her grandson, a youth of 16 or 17, were horribly murdered on the night of the 2d instant at Bloomfield (Ky.) by the mulatto slave of a gentleman living in the neighborhood. After committing the deed, he set fire to the house and threw the servant girl (the only remaining member of the family) into the flames; but she escaped, though severely burnt; and the neighbors being alarmed, the murderer was pursued and arrested, and met with a summary death at the hands of the son of the murdered woman, who, overtaking the party having the negro in custody while on their way to the jail of Nelson county, shot him on the spot.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 9th instant, by Catlet Campbell, esq., Mr. Brice Collins, of Tennessee, and formerly of this place, to Miss Priscilla Faucett, daughter of Mr. John A. Faucett.

THE MARKETS.

		Petersburg, September 14.	
Cotton,		8 a	9½
Tobacco—Lugs,		2 25 a	3 00
	Leaf,	3 50 a	7 00
		Fayetteville, September 14.	
Flour,		4 00 a	5 00
Salt—(sack,)		2 12½ a	2 52
	(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,		5 a	8
Beeswax,		27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Thursday,	5 51	6 9	New 4 4 59 after.
16 Friday	5 52	6 8	First 11 10 42 morn.
17 Saturday,	5 53	6 7	Full 19 1 18 after.
18 Sunday,	5 55	6 5	Last 27 0 49 morn.
19 Monday,	5 56	6 4	
20 Tuesday,	5 57	6 3	
21 Wednesday	5 58	6 2	

FOR SALE,

AN elegant PIANO FORTE, made expressly for the present owner, and adapted in tune to this climate. It has been in use but a few months, and is warranted a first rate instrument, both in tone and finish. It will be sold at the low price of $250 which is much less than the cost of it, as the owner is soon to leave town. It can be examined at any time, by inquiring at this office.

September 19. 42—4w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of Alfred Waddell, of Hillsborough, Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 20. 40—3w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17. 37—

Selling off at N. York Cost.

AS I am desirous of winding up my business, I offer for sale my present stock of Goods on hand, at cost, for Cash.

JAMES MEBANE, Jun.

September 13. 41—

HATS AND CAPS.

Fall Goods, 1842.

MY former customers, together with the Country Merchants generally, who intend to purchase their Fall supplies in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, I will now inform, that my stock of HATS and CAPS, embracing every quality and variety, is complete, and will receive accessions by every arrival from New York during the season.

I will further state, that my orders were given out at the most favourable time, and that my stock was never more full and complete; and I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased of any regular establishment, for cash, or to responsible and punctual dealers.

FRANCIS MAJOR.

Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., next door to Messrs. Paul, M'Ilwaine & Co.

September 8. 41—4w

FALL, 1842.

September 9th.

EDWIN JAMES & CO.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now receiving by the late arrivals their supply of FALL and WINTER

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

many of recent importation, and all bought *before the passage of the late Tariff*, which they are disposed to offer at such prices, on their usual terms, as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

On hand a large supply of Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 1 to 10, inclusive.

September 10. 41—3w

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 20th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of LEVIN WOOD, dec. all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
Two Wagons and Caryall,
One set of Smith's Tools,
Together with all the
Farming Tools and Gear,
Also the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms will be made known on that day.

MARY WOOD, } Adm'r.
HANDY WOOD, }

September 13. 41—3w

United States District Court of North-Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of Joseph J. Woodrow, of Orange county, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Lackey, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Charles M. Latimer, of Orange county, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 14. 41—3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1842.

Henry Edwards v. Elijah Graves.

O. Att., levied on a tract of Land on the waters of Eno, adjoining Ira Ellis and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the said property and plead to issue, that judgment by default final will be rendered, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv $4 50 41—6w

Attention !!

To the commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Wednesday the 28th of September, 1842, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Thursday the 29th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend, with your respective companies, armed and equipped with six rounds of powder, for regimental exercise.

THOS. JONES, Col. Com.

September 13. 41—

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40—4m

For Sale, or Rent.

THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms. And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.

August 9. 36—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Moffat's Pills, and Phœnix Bitters,

For sale at this Office.

June 8. 17tf

WATCHES and Jewellery.

[illegible] announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions, cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 22—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 8. 37—

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 2nd of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARIA, about forty years of age, about five feet five inches high and chunky very black; little toe on her right foot has become very small from disease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchins; and it is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Williams's or John Moring's. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.

OSBOURN SNIPES.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 8. 37—

TIN WARE, Sheet Iron, &c.

THE Tin Shop or Factory, in Milton, will in future be carried on under the direction of the subscriber. Having employed a faithful and competent Journeyman, from Baltimore, who is a good workman, those who patronise the establishment may depend on getting good Tin Ware of every description, manufactured out of the best materials.

Country Merchants and others who buy to sell again, will be supplied on terms by which they can realise a handsome profit.

Repairing of Tin or Copper Ware, Covering or Guttering Houses, done at a short notice—in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms. All orders received by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

N. B. All those indebted to the late establishment are notified and requested to settle with the subscriber only, or in his absence with Mr. M. P. Huntington as his Agent. N. J. P.

Milton, N. C., August 13. 39—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Richard William, living three miles north of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange County on the 27th of August, a black COW and Calf. The Cow's flanks are both white; they are not marked. Valued at nine dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

September 7. 40—

Notice.

AT the August term of Orange County Court, 1842, the subscriber took out letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB RILEY, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with him, otherwise he will resort to the usual course of collection; and all who may have claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.,
together with all the Farming Tools.

The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of William Lloyd of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. B. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 7. 40—3w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pluera, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 12. 32—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs; disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy; Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29. 39—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR

Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Bilious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Auetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan* or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phoenix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters, as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phoenix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and zealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed; not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by D. William B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29. 39—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew McCauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36 10w

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

30 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Caboy's
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel "	Quick silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rottan Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Wafers
Cloves	Assafœtida
Mace	Vermilion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Acquefortis
	Starch. &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Hand kerchiefs,
Pagliont, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 61—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 32—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17. 37—

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

Valuable

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres, a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 25. 34

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

July 25. 34—

Disease a Unit.

[illegible]

HOW simple, yet how [illegible] and [illegible] are the laws of nature! Simplicity and [illegible] stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, *from which arises* Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of *Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.*

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the week part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secrecity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, unnatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sreluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36—10w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.